

Springfield, MO

City Council Lunch
August 2016

Overview

- National Resource Network & its approach
- Pressing challenges in Springfield
 - Poverty
 - Housing costs & Housing supply
 - Workforce development
 - Focus & alignment
- Implications of challenges
- Technical assistance
 - Housing
 - Workforce development
 - Transportation & other 311 for Cities assistance
 - Tying it all together: Collective impact

National Resource Network

The National Resource Network:

- Helps cities comprehensively tackle their most pressing challenges
- Leverages expertise, partnerships, and resources

Core services:

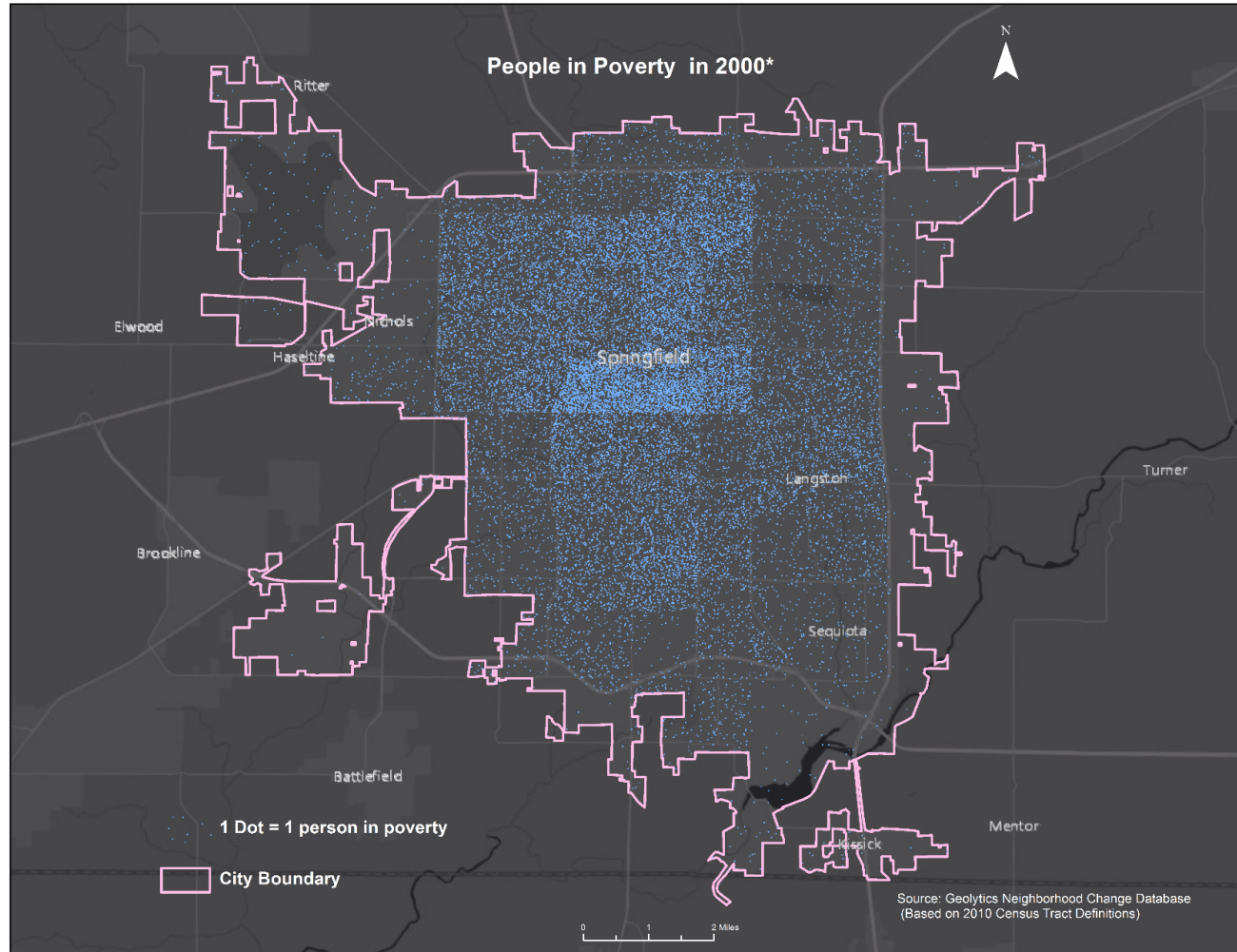
- Direct assistance to cities
- Access to peer networks and new ideas
- Online, on-demand access to expertise

Pressing challenges in Springfield

- Growth in poverty
- Higher rental costs, lower wages
- Insufficient supply of affordable housing
- Need for higher levels of education and training
- Lack of focus and alignment across sectors

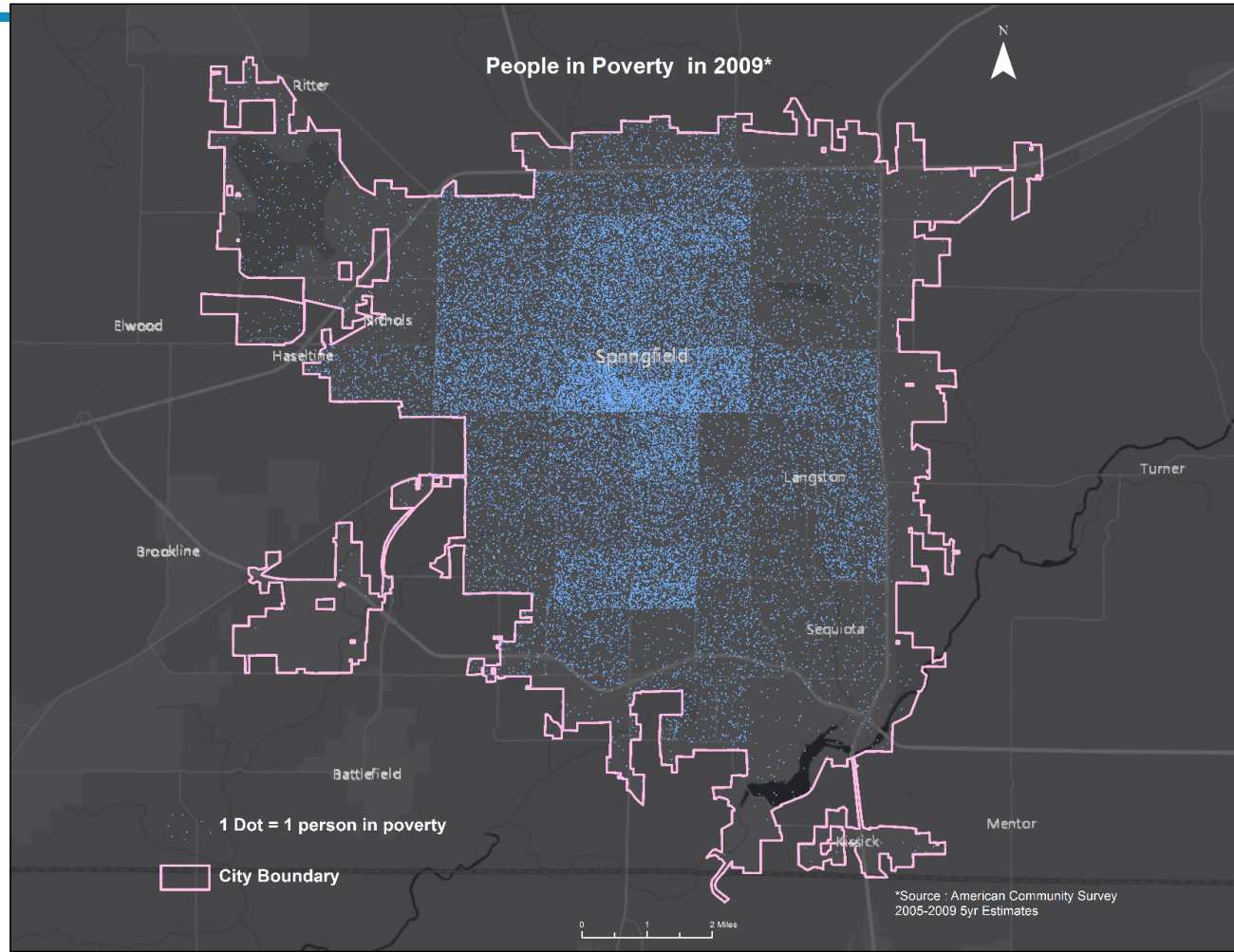
The number of people in poverty has grown

2000
Total people
in poverty
22,437



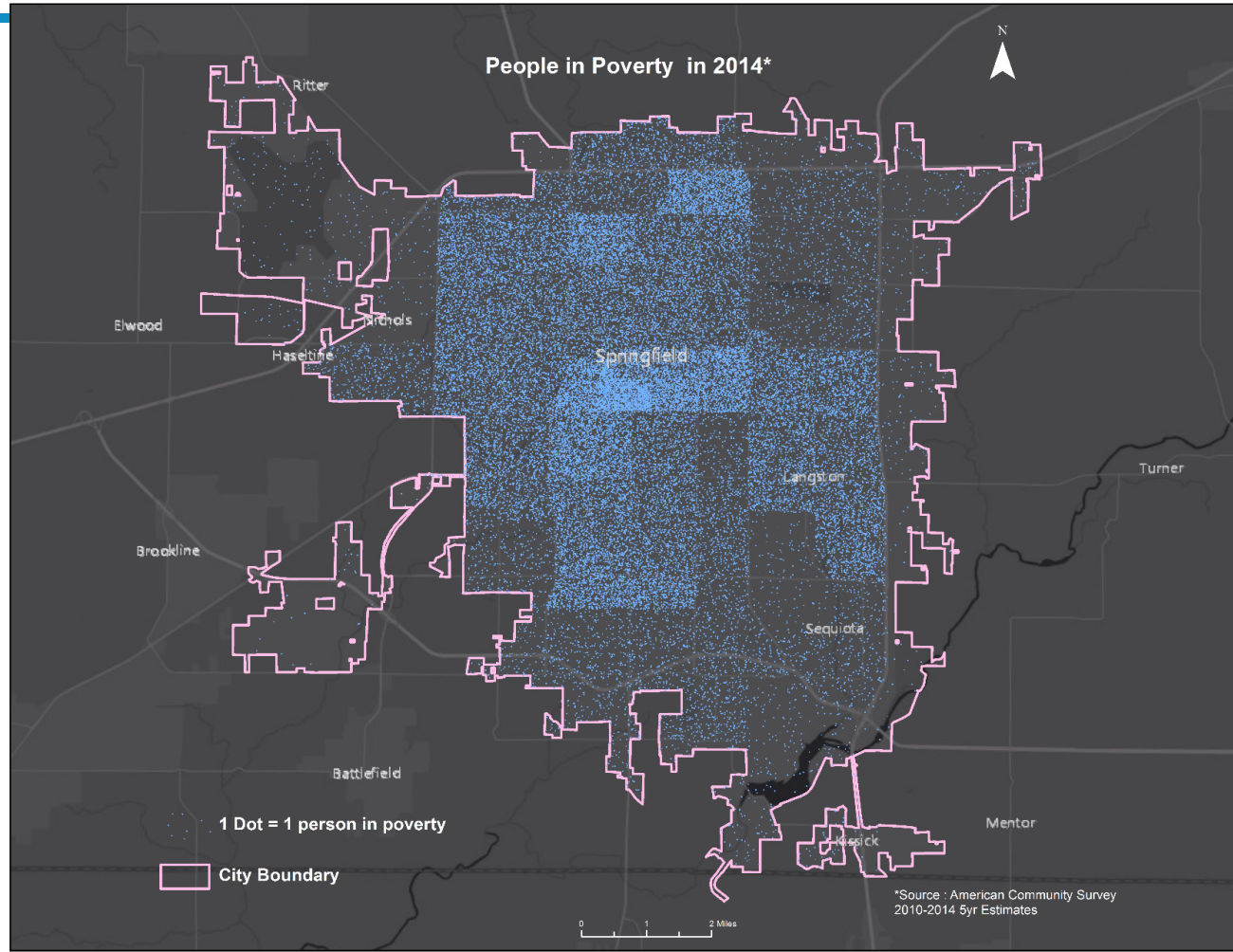
The number of people in poverty has grown.

2009
Total People
in poverty
29,289



The number of people in poverty has grown.

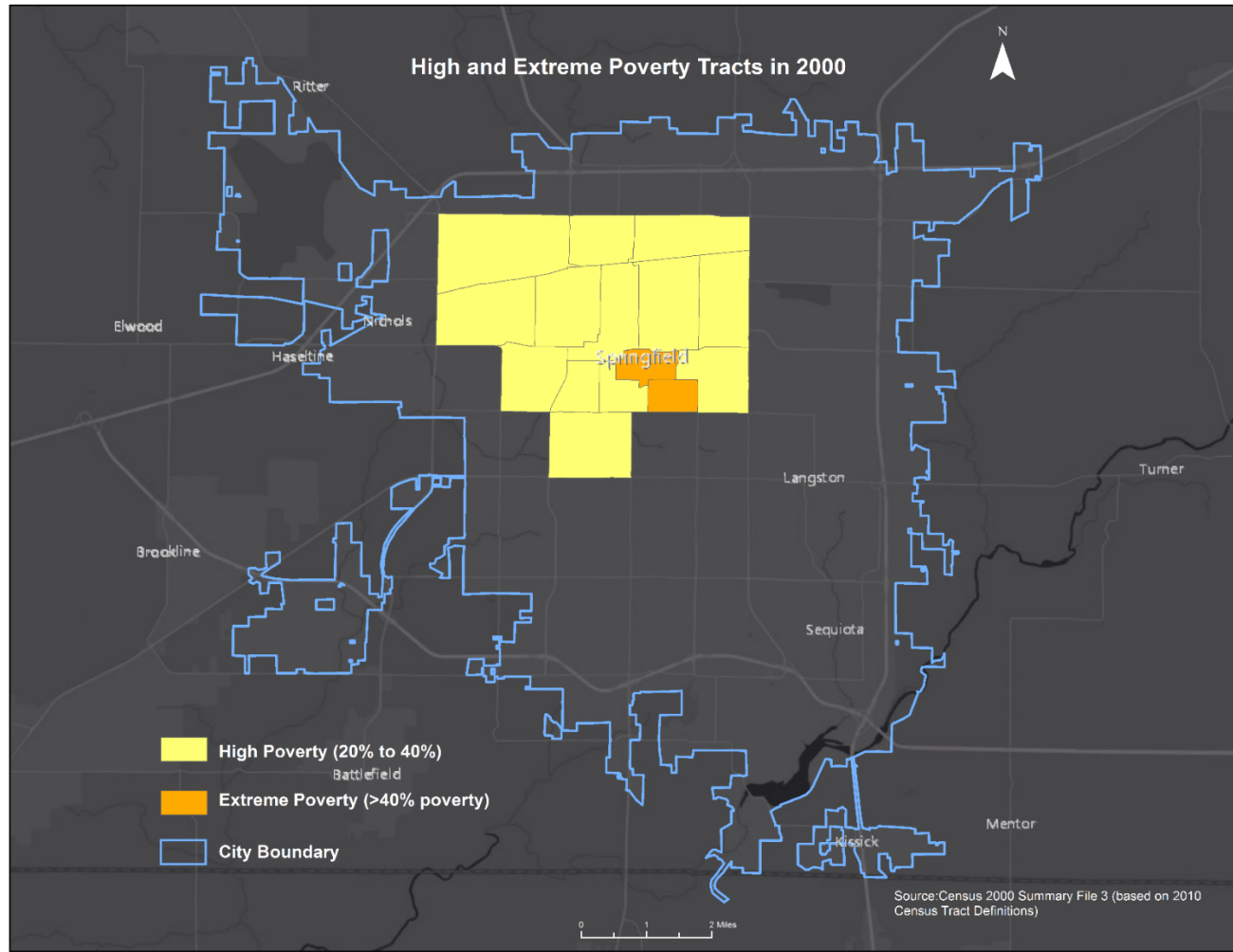
2014
Total People
in poverty
40,034



The footprint of high and extreme poverty has grown.

2000

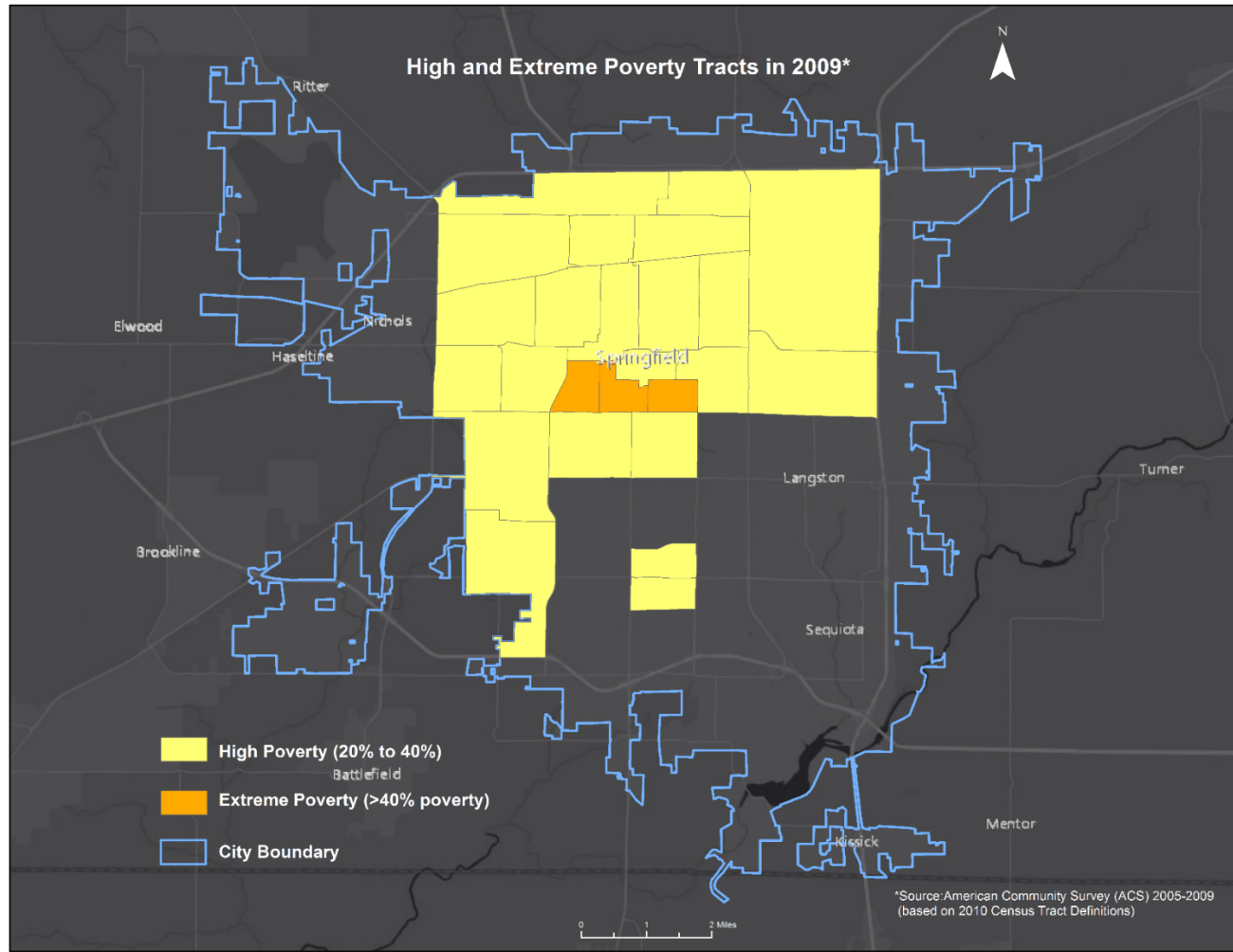
Since 2000, Springfield has seen an increase in the number of census tracts with poverty rates above 20% (“high poverty areas”) and those with rates above 40% (“extreme poverty areas”).



The footprint of high and extreme poverty has grown.

2009

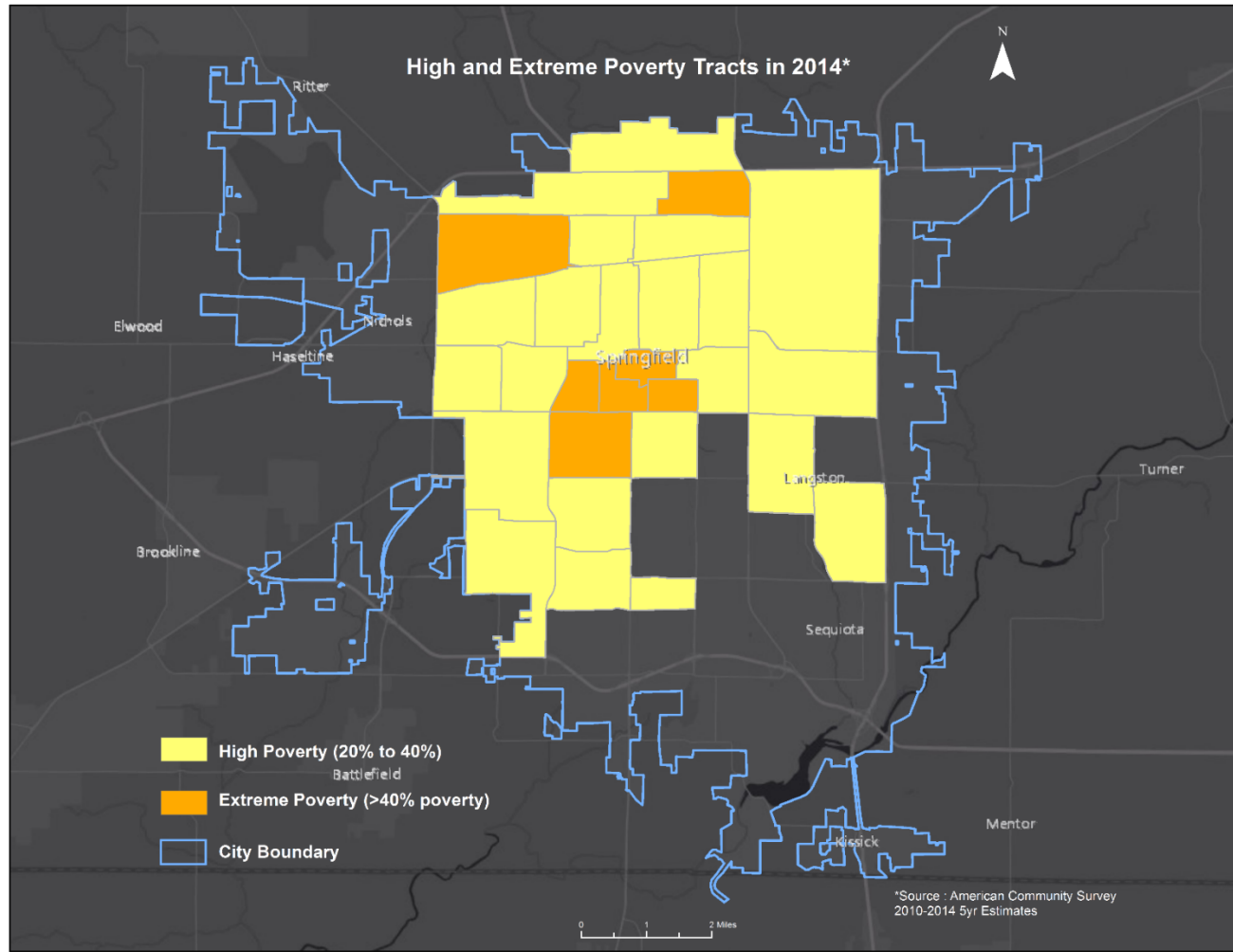
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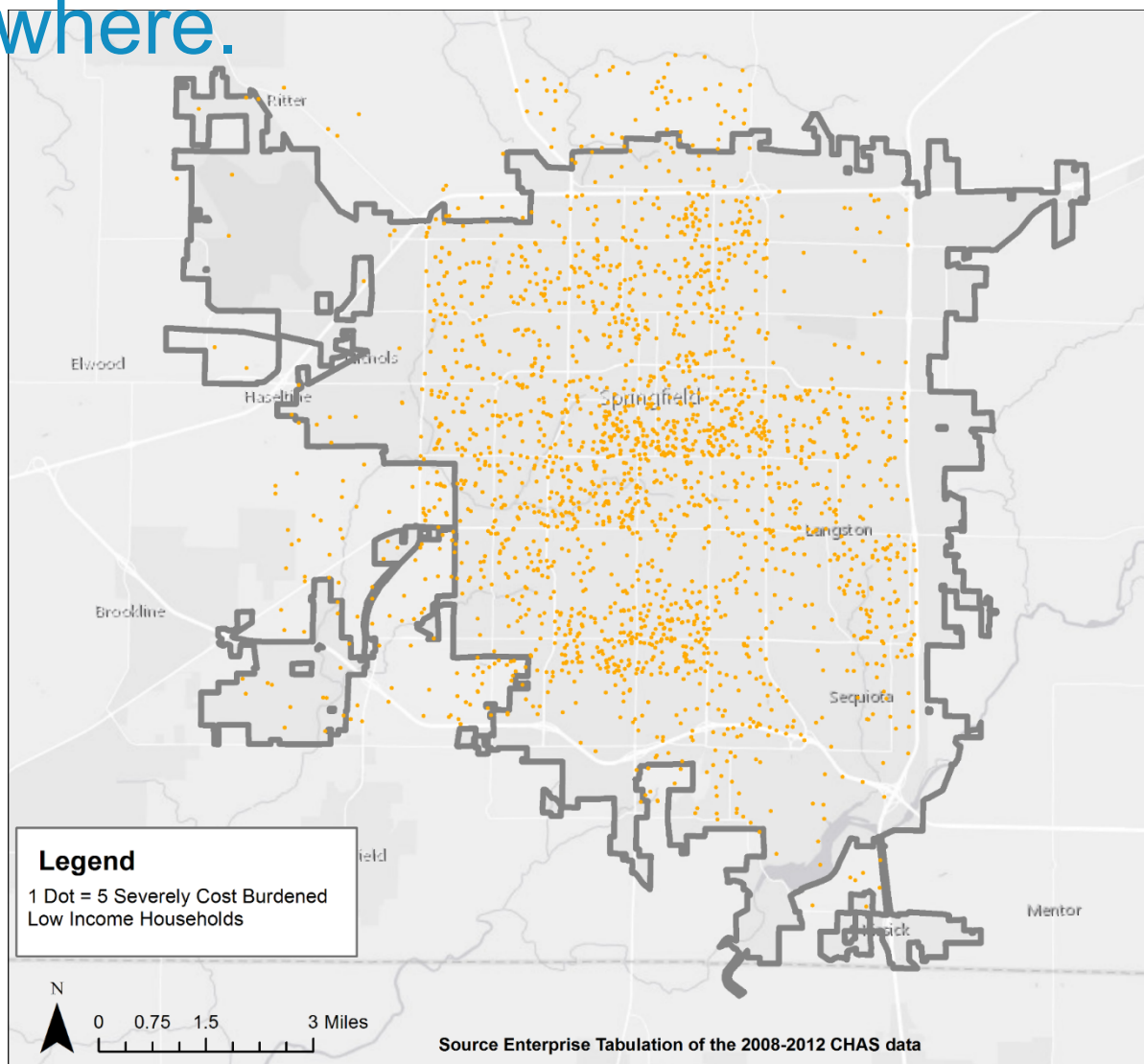
The footprint of high and extreme poverty has grown.

2014

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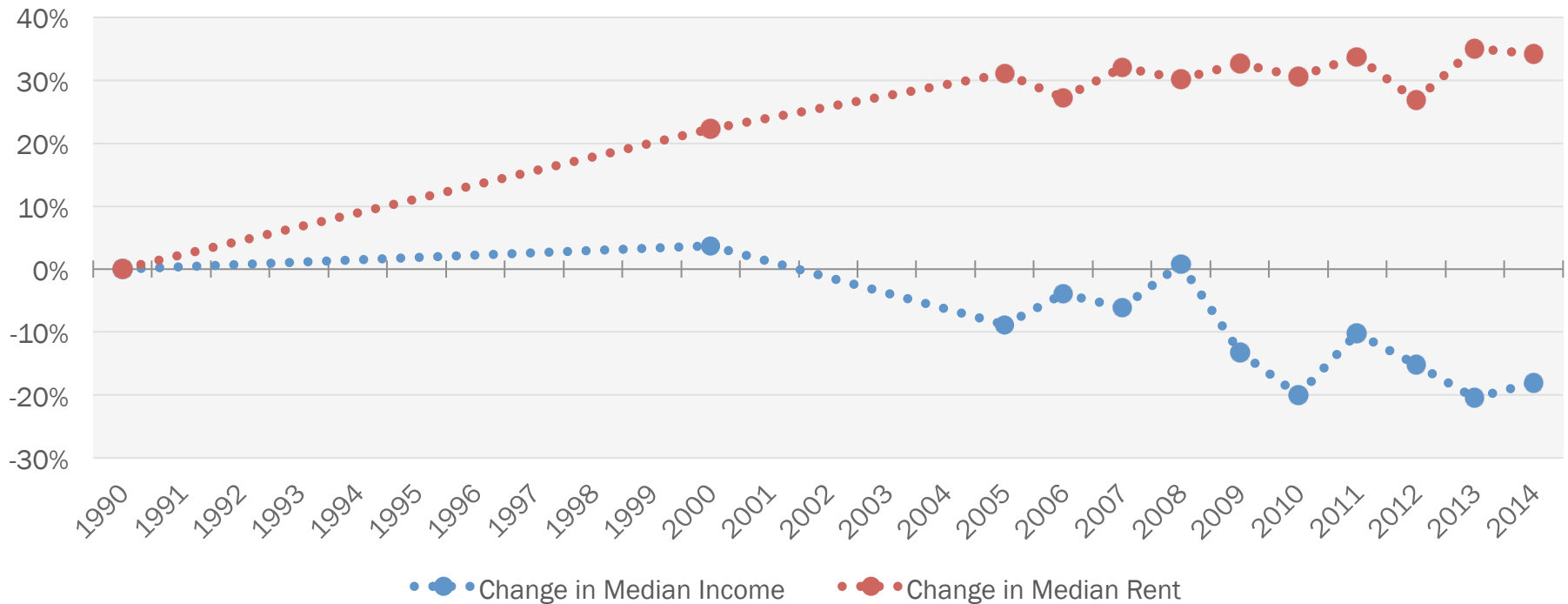


Housing insecure households live almost everywhere.



Rents grew faster than income from 1990 to 2014.

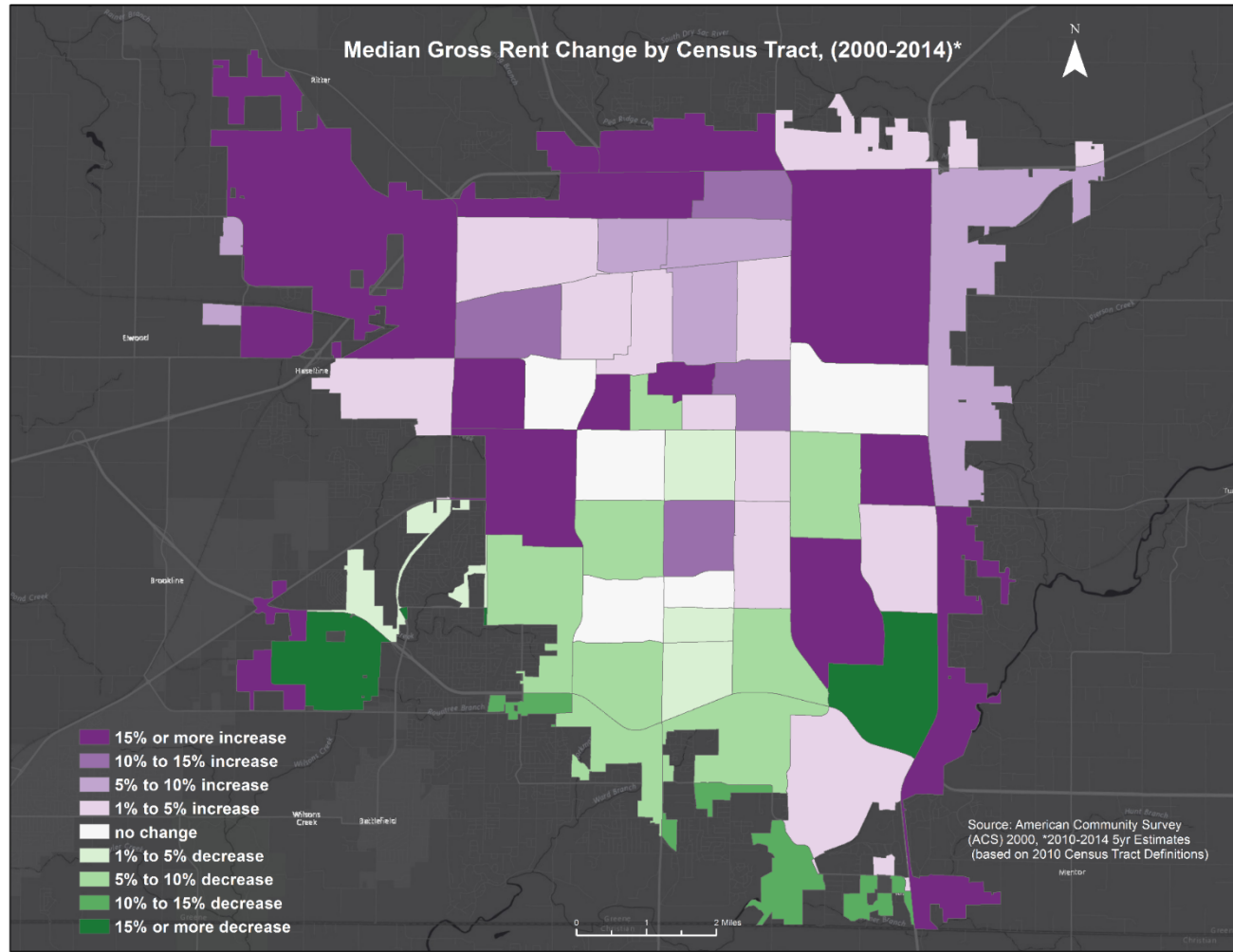
Change in median income and rent (1990-2014)



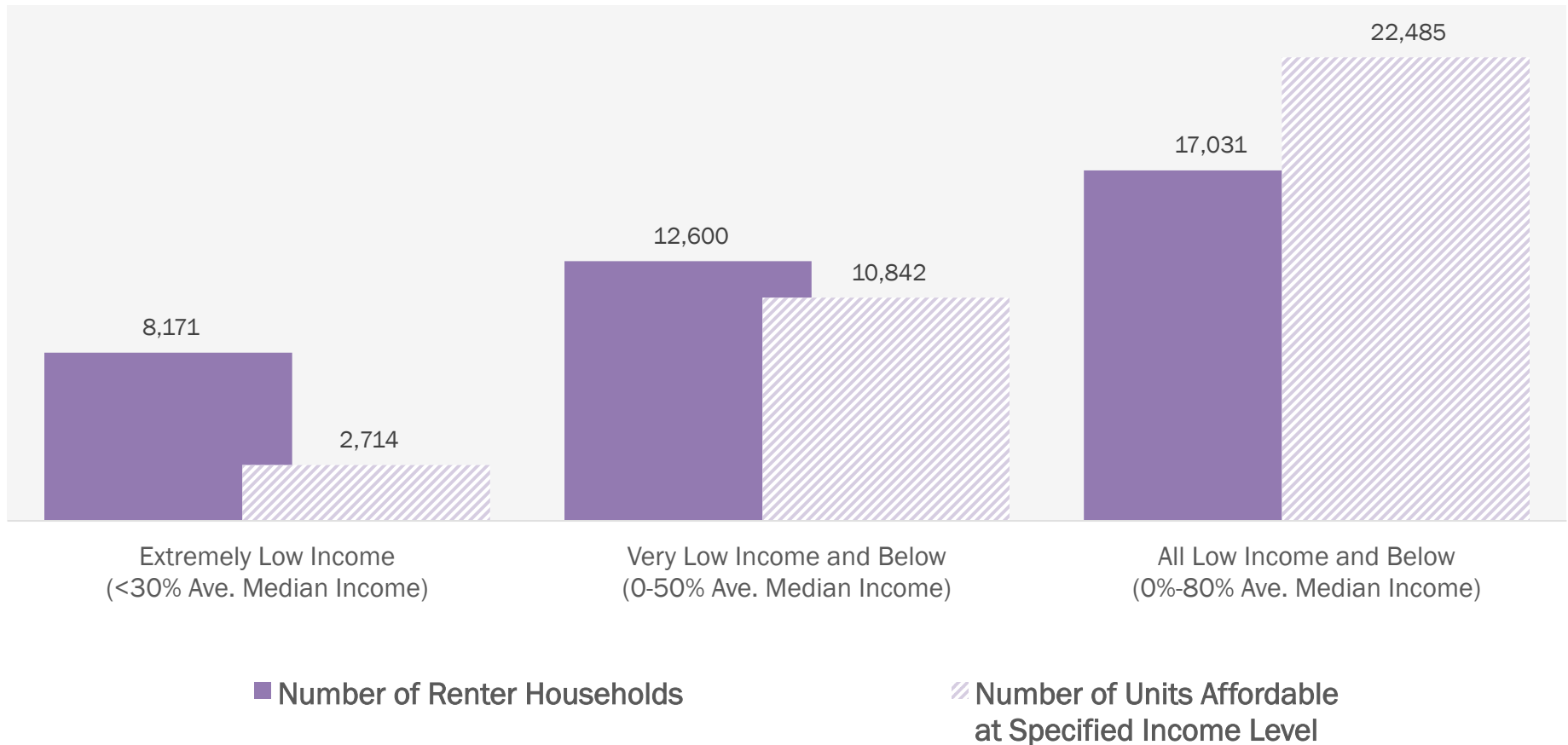
Since 1990, median rents have risen **34** percent, while median income has dropped by **18** percent.

Rental costs increased between 2000 and 2014.

Change
2000 -
2014



Demand for affordable rental units exceeds supply for lower income households.



Workforce development: Wages

Most occupations in the region earn less than the livable wage for the State of Missouri:

- The 60 largest occupations comprise about 60 percent of all occupations in the Ozark WIA.
- These jobs pay an average hourly wage of \$14.24 or \$8/hour below the state's livable wage.
- The remaining 40 percent of occupations pay an average hourly wage of \$20.47 or \$2.50/hour below the state's livable wage.

Workforce development: Education & training

Today, residents need more education and training to access existing middle-skilled jobs.

- 58% of all existing occupations require a high school diploma or less and short- to moderate-term training for employment.
- 45% of the current workforce has an educational attainment of high school diploma or less education.

Over time, residents will need more education and training to access middle-skilled jobs.

- The Ozark WIA projects 5% growth for middle-skill occupations, which require more than a high school diploma but less than a bachelor's degree, by 2020.

Programs rich, systems poor



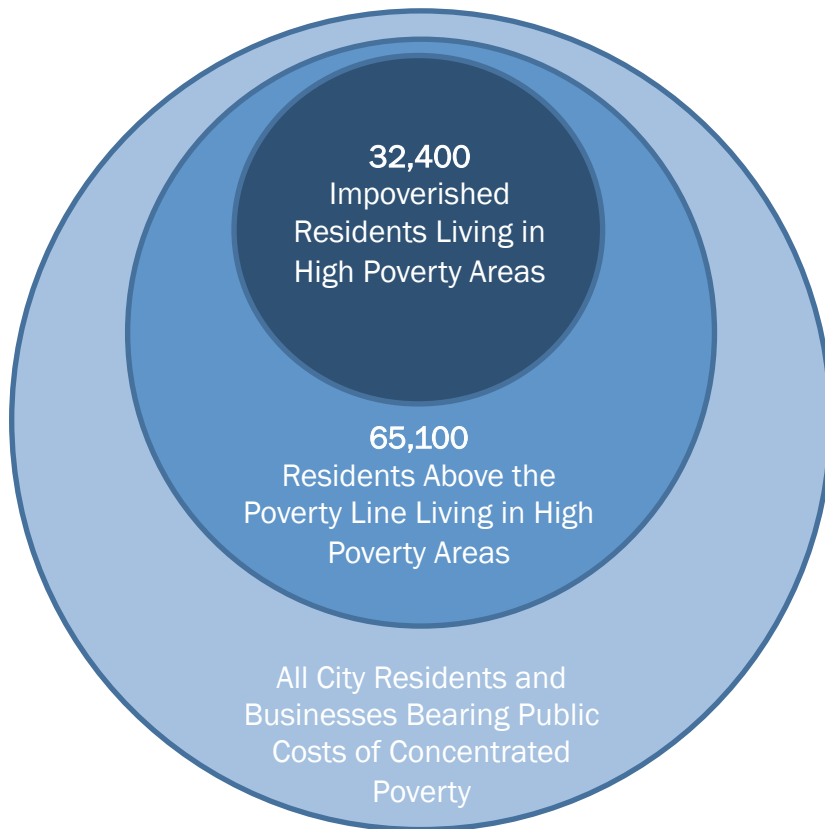
Springfield, MO: A city of initiatives

- Zone Blitz
- Mayor's Taskforce on Crisis Sheltering
- Impacting Poverty Commission
 - Transportation Task Force
- Northwest Project
- Convoy of Hope “Connections”

Implications of challenges

- Negative communitywide effects
- Higher public costs
- Adverse effects on residents' health & well-being
- Limited impact of activities

Concentrated poverty affects everyone.



When poverty is concentrated, it has ripple effects throughout the city.

All city residents are affected by the costs of concentrated poverty – through higher taxes or reduced city services.

More than 65,100 people in Springfield live above the poverty line, but in neighborhoods where high poverty rates negatively affect property values, crime rates, and employment opportunities within those areas.

Living in poverty has serious consequences for families – affecting their health, access to quality education, exposure to violence, and more.

Higher public costs

When poverty is concentrated, it has an even greater impact on *indirect costs* than on *direct costs* (welfare, social services). Local costs include:

- **Fire protection.** Older, dilapidated housing presents greater fire hazards.
- **Police expenditures.** One study estimated that higher crime rates, driven by concentrated poverty, cost cities an additional \$30 per capita.
- **Affordable housing.** Administration costs and local matching funds for federal and state programs.
- **Public transportation costs.** Concentrated poverty increases usage, but fare revenues rarely cover the costs of maintenance.
- **Sanitation and infrastructure costs.** Overcrowding and poor housing maintenance require more city services.

Adverse effects on health & well-being

Living in substandard housing can affect adults' and children's health in the following ways:

- Asthma and other respiratory illnesses
- Cardiovascular health problems
- Headaches
- Increased stress
- Overall physical and mental health issues
- Exposure to allergens leading to a higher risk for asthma and hospitalization

Technical assistance goals & approach

- Strengthen community capacity:
 - Strengthen partners' capacity to produce or manage affordable housing.
 - Facilitate peer-learning with OTC.
 - Support development of transportation-related strategies.
- Expand relationships between City and anchors:
 - Develop framework for a collective impact model focused on poverty reduction.
- Develop foundation for targeted approach:
 - Develop specific targets for housing and strategies to support them via the City's CHAP.
 - Provide examples of career advancement pathways in region's four targeted industries.

Technical assistance: Activities by sector

- Housing
- Workforce development
- Transportation & 311 for Cities requests
- Collective impact
(as a way to integrate sectors)

Tying it together: Collective impact

Collective impact recognizes that **no single organization** has the ability to solve any major social problem **at scale** by itself.

Complex social issues like poverty require a comprehensive, cross-sector solution.

Collective impact is a **powerful approach to cross-sector collaboration** that is achieving measurable effects on major social issues.

What can City Council do to help?

- Maintain existing support for City-led work related to poverty.
- Support affordable housing.
 - Approve proposed CHAP changes.
 - Recruit and appoint members to HAS board.
- Encourage employers to engage with Missouri Career Center as it explores career pathways.
- Become involved in tying it all together.
 - Attend Collective Impact Workshop on September 7th.
 - Support partnerships with anchor institutions.

Thank you!

Questions?